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*Mortality of the town of Regla for the week ended October 14, 1897.*—Yellow fever, 16; typhoid fever, 3; pernicious fever, 2; malarial fever, 15; dysentery, 19; enteritis, 18; tuberculosis, 2; deaths from all causes, 101.

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that there were 48 deaths for the week ended October 9. Of these, 8 were from yellow fever, 2 from tuberculosis, 1 from remittent, and 2 from pernicious fevers, 2 from dysentery, 5 from enteritis, 1 from typhoid fever, the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

The decrease of the mortality is owing partly to the absence of troops, of which only a small contingent has been left in the town. Among civilians the general health has greatly improved and the death rate has decreased. Malarial fevers predominate at present. Dysentery has almost disappeared.

Respectfully,

DR. H. S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

JAMAICA.

*Yellow fever in Jamaica.*

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *October 6, 1897.*

\* \* \* After much labor and effort I have at last arrived at a fairly accurate knowledge of the disease. It is not yet concrete, because I have not yet received the report from the military authorities; but I hesitate to delay this report longer. The obtainment of this information has been slow as well as difficult, but I have taken the precaution, in the meantime, to keep the quarantine officials at home advised by means of my sanitary reports and bills of health, on which the facts have been duly noted.

I inclose copies of my notes made on all my bills of health at different dates.

I have now a tabulated statement of the cases and deaths as far as I am informed. The first cases were those of two sailors who landed in the island and were admitted into public hospital in Kingston on the 10th and 13th days of July, respectively, one of them dying on the 18th. No more cases occurred until the 4th day of August, when one Berger, living on the South Camp road, was taken ill, dying on the 9th. On the 11th, one Jonathan Green, living in Barry street, was admitted to the hospital. On the 12th, the owner of the house in which Berger lived was taken ill, subsequently recovering. On the 13th, Berger's nurse was admitted to the public hospital with the disease and recovered. On the 12th, another man, named Shaw, was taken, being admitted to the hospital on the 16th and dying on the 18th. On the 14th of August, Professor Humphries was taken ill in Port Antonio. At the same time the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie and his wife, who had been intimately associated with Professor Humphries and who were then in Kingston, were taken ill. They resided in Musgrave avenue. Mr. Abercrombie died, but his wife recovered. The next cases followed in the course of ten days, being those of Mr. Durie, a young reporter on a newspaper, and of Mr. Byer and Miss Farquharson.

The next case appearing was that of a Swede, who came from Port Antonio, and who had been in the employ of the Boston Fruit Company at the hotel where Professor Humphries died. He was taken to the hospital on the 30th, and died September 2. Following this came the white sergeant major in the West India regiment, located at Up-Park Camp, who, together with his wife, died. Next the cases of Mrs. Cheal and Mr. Robertson, both on September 2, at a hotel called "Park Lodge," and the case of Mrs. Caldwell on the same day in Musgrave avenue, she dying September 8. Mr. Caldwell was stricken on the 3d, and on the 5th, a Miss Worthington, living on the Elletson road. The latter died on the 10th.

On the 8th, a Miss Johnson, living on Musgrave avenue, was taken ill, dying on the 11th. About the same time, Mr. Lindo, living on the Lissant road, was taken ill, subsequently recovering. In the meantime there had been 9 cases in Up-Park Camp, and several cases at Port Royal, and 1 at New Castle.

As to the other cases I have not yet got absolute information.

There had also died a man and his wife named Lazarus, who lived at a town called Falmouth, one of my agencies on the north side of the island. On the 15th of September the second case occurred on Duke street, being that of Mr. Hales. On the 19th the cases of young Mr. Everett, living on the South Camp road, and Mr. O'Connell, occurred. Everett died on the 24th September; O'Connell recovered. On the 17th September the second case occurred at Port Antonio, being that of young Blackshaw, the clerk of the Boston Fruit Company's hotel. He died on the 23d in the hospital. At the same time young Mr. Conant of the Johns Hopkins party reached Boston, and died suddenly of the fever. The reports from the United [States] declare that this was not yellow fever, but all the circumstances indicate that it was.

There have been about eight cases apparently traceable to Port Antonio, and of this number but one has recovered. The Port Antonio cases appear to be the most virulent in type. On the 23d of September a Mrs. Tapley, and on the 24th a Mr. Roebuck, were taken ill at Park Lodge. Mrs. Tapley died on the 2d instant, and Mr. Roebuck is not expected to live. On the 26th one Thomas Dyer, a negro man from Boston, was taken to the public hospital and died on the 29th. On the 27th a white maid was taken ill at the Boston Fruit Company's hotel, making the third case actually occurring at the hotel, and the seventh case traceable to it. She died day before yesterday. I am credibly informed that another case has developed outside of the town, a Mr. Otto, although he may have absorbed the germ in the city at his place of business in Princess street. Last week 3 cases occurred at Christiana, on the heights of Manchester, some 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. One of these, a Mrs. Celini, died. An additional case occurred at Park Lodge Hotel, that of Mrs. Scott, and I was informed by the superintending medical officer that a case had occurred yesterday at Savannah-la-Mar.

According to my present information, therefore, there have been 41 cases and 16 deaths in Kingston and vicinity since the beginning of the disease; 4 cases and 4 deaths at Port Antonio, including Conant; 3 cases and 1 death at Christiana; 2 cases and 2 deaths at Falmouth—doubtful—together with 3 suspicious cases at Christiana. All of them but 2 cases and 1 death occurred in the past two months, and the majority of all the cases between the middle of August and the date of my arrival in the island. A week ago Sunday we had rain in torrents, and this, it is generally believed, will help to eradicate the disease.

Certainly within the past week there have been very few cases, and

unless the disease should spread in the next ten days, I think we have passed the probability of an epidemic. The reason I have not declared this disease to be epidemic, under the instructions of the regulations, is that it apparently seems to originate in one particular section of this town and in one particular place in Port Antonio. All of the cases in Port Antonio have originated at the Titchfield House, the hotel of the Boston Fruit Company.

With one or two exceptions, all of the cases in Kingston have originated in one locality, including Musgrave avenue, Park Lodge Hotel, Lissant road, the South-Camp road, and Emmaville, all of them closely adjoining.

It is alleged that the disease is attributable to a certain gully which forks and runs through this district northwardly in the same direction, and adjacent to the South-Camp road, and directly through Up-Park Camp, where the cases have occurred among the troops. The disease, therefore, while it has certainly been quite fatal and possibly could be said to have been epidemic in one section of Kingston, has not been epidemic in the city. The action which I have taken here with regard to my bills of health, has quite effectively tended to prevent the carrying of the disease into the United States.

Vessels which carry fruit have stopped taking passengers from Kingston, and have, on several trips, not sent their vessels into Kingston, but to other ports in the island, on their trips northward; and the Boston Fruit Company, particularly, are not taking their ships into Port Antonio at all. I have seen to it that my agents posted the quarantine laws and regulations in their offices, supplying them with copies. I have instructed them to refuse to issue an original bill of health to vessels previously touching at Kingston or any other port in the island. This was a practice which had grown up, intended, I think, to evade the law.

Vessels coming to this port from New York on the round trip, after taking out an original bill of health here, return from Central America from some other port on the island, and obtain a new original bill of health, which they use, suppressing the one taken at Kingston, which was not clean. To check this practice, and prevent any evasion of my bills of health, I have instructed my agents to issue only supplemental bills to vessels previously touching in the island. In addition to this, I notified all shipping agents, through the public press, of the penalty attaching for failure to produce a proper bill of health, copy of which notice I inclose.

In addition to the question as to yellow fever, it is proper that I should invite the Department's attention to the fact that there are a great many cases of fevers of other character. During the month of September there were in the neighborhood of 50 cases, of which 30 per cent were deaths, of typhoid fever alone in the island. During the same month there were 21 deaths from fevers of all kinds in the city of Kingston. This condition is said to have been brought about by the excessive heat, and the early unseasonable rains, October being the rainy season. The present outlook is somewhat hopeful, and the next week or two will develop, in all probability, a decided opinion on the subject. In the meantime, I think that it would be advisable for people to abstain from coming to Jamaica until about the middle of November. The natives are not susceptible to the disease, but all Caucasians coming to Jamaica at this time of the year, not being acclimated, are liable to take fever of some kind, whether it be yellow, typhoid, malarial, or other.

I think I am quite warranted in saying that the next two weeks will either show a dying out of the disease, or an epidemic, and indications point to the former. The quarantining of the island would result in great loss to an already distressed community. I believe that our quarantine officials are particularly lenient in the case of perishable fruit cargoes, and as cold weather is rapidly approaching, with the consequent slight danger of the introduction of the disease in northern ports, while my bills of health will be sufficient to quarantine vessels in southern ports, I beg leave to suggest that, pending further progress of the disease, I be instructed to forbid the carrying of passengers to northern ports, under penalty of the quarantine, if this should meet the views of the quarantine officials.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. DENT,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

*Sanitary report from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 175.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September 29, 1897.*

I have written in my last report that a young lady, a pupil of the American school at Scutari, died suddenly in the house of a person of high standing, which death has been announced by the Russian sanitary representative. I am able to state that, according to what has been officially reported at the sitting of the sanitary commission, the above-mentioned young lady was a Bulgarian, a pupil of the American school, and that her death is due to an intestinal perforation which caused peritonitis. The abdomen was swollen, the pulse filiform, there was vomiting, but no diarrhea. The Russian sanitary representative was easily convinced that there was no question of cholera or poisoning.

It was announced last week that at Zieleh, in vilayet of Van, Armenia, several sudden deaths had occurred among the population of that district. A medical inquest has been ordered by the International Sanitary Commission, and it has been officially stated that the public health in the vilayet of Van is perfect.

Another rumor was spread last week. It was about the existence of bubonic plague in the Caucasus. According to the official report forwarded by the Ottoman ambassador at St. Petersburg, there has been an epidemic of typhoid fever among the troops of that Russian province.

We have to deal now in Constantinople with many cases of influenza, whooping cough, and typhoid fever. During the week ended the 27th instant, 185 deaths have been registered for the town of Constantinople, of which 1 was from diphtheria, 2 from smallpox, and 6 from typhoid fever.

At the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission there were two very long discussions, the first being about the way of building the hospitals in the lazaretto of Camaran (Red Sea). The cause of this long discussion was that a very few members of the above-mentioned sanitary commission, among whom was the French sanitary representative, insisted upon building said hospitals without water-closets